# NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR HALL'S PROCLAMATION.

The New Departments and Appointments.

# PRESONAL SERTCHES.

### MAYOR HALL'S PROCLAMATION

The Mayor, in announcing to his constituents this his discharge of the high trust so unantmy reposed in him by the Legislature of appoint-needs of departments for the city government, atraces the opportunity to accompany the anpointically justified by the numerical record of votes ity should be confer every one of the thirty-two intments upon democrats; but the extraordi-unanimity by which the power was agreed upon ears to create an nonorable obligation to respect least as to reappoint a few of his political opponents whose past services to the public additionally deerve the recognition. The Mayor has been entrust ed with some appointments for which a full exer-cise of his partisan power might well imperil interests that in fairness ought to be entirely sepa-rated from partisan considerations. For instance, it has long been agreed (and arguments to some ex tent may be found in nearly every public journal of the city of New York in the past) that the exceuon of police, fire and health duty, or of adminis tration of charities, ought not to be at all controlled by partisan influences.

Every citizen ought to feel that the policeman, or the freman, or health physician who protects his ife or his property, should be freed from party bias and have no political duty to discharge. Indeed, that he should be controlled by no other considers tions than those of fidelity. Governor Seymour's initiation, in 1863, of the idea of dividing the police equally between the two great parties produced an t effect upon the city.

But there are some departments, such as the Department of Public Works and of Excise, which require at the Mayor's hands entire respect to party considerations, inasmuch as the one involves large patronage and the other represents a system almontirely advocated by one political party.

In accordance with the preceding views there are

our democrats and one republican in the Departmentof Docks. The Department of Charities and Correction, as well as the Fire Department, will tand three democrats to two republicans. The Realth Department will be composed of five democrats and three republicans. The police is equally divided in politics, but with the understanding that there is to be a new democratic executive head as superintendent. The other three departments are entirely democratic.

The new appointments to the Board of Health have been made with the intention of equitably representing the adopted citizens, who have been to a great extent jealous of the operation of the Health Department. It will, undoubtedly, tend to allay that feeling when they are to be so widely and intedigently represented in the new Board.

The tresh appointments as Fire Commissioners are of three gentlemen who, during a series of years, were identified with the old volunteer tire department, in which they held official trusts.

All the gentlemen apon the Commission of Pocks have acquired some especial knowledge or experience upon a subject so vital to our commercial

The Mayor furthermore congratulates his constituents upon the restoration of municipal rights to the city of New Yors. Every officer now doing city of county duty within the metropolis is, in strict conformity with the letter of the State constitution elected or appointed by some local authority. Conformably with the true philosophy of municipal govevery exercise of our municipal power proceeds from one central executive head—the

remove an incompetent or erring head of depart-ment, which head in turn may remove every subordinate. The Mayor must proceed by charges. The bead of a department acts at pleasure. The citizens may communicate charges through the Mayor and compel him to at least investigate them.

Although the elective and appointive heads of departments possess different terms of office it may be well argued that to certain peculiarly constituted offices longer security of terms brings emulation sity of catering to superior power of from ever feeling that uncertainty in connecting present effort with future results which always is feit whenever one in office holds it at the caprice of another. Yet, whatever may be the letter of the law that distributes terms of office, those terms practically end to each officer (even the Mayor) should be become incompetent or criminal. Indeed, there have been many in all parties who have argued that only the contingencies above expressed should end the terms of appointed officers or of persons holding public positions which require peculiar skill and experience to fill.

APRIL 9, 1870. A. OAREY HALL.

THE NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The Charter provides for the following depart-

There shall be the following departments in said city.—Finance Department, Law Bepartment, Police Department, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Pire De-Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Public Constitues and Correction, Fire Jepartment, Health Pepartment, Department of Public Parks, Department of Buildings, Department of Docks. The said departments shall, at such times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, and shall always, when required by him furnish to him such information as he may gentand within such time as he may direct. The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaus (except the chamberlain), as also all clerks, officers, employes and subordinates in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employes and subordinates in every department, except the Police and fire Departments, with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of cach department shall designate and approve, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each department for such purposes.

# CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

John J. Bradley. The office of City Chamberlain forms one of the bureaus in the Finance Department, which the new charter declares is for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the pay-

ment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and counterstanted by the Mayor.

The Chamberian shall keep books snowing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations, and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. Any vacancy in the office of chamberiain shall be filled by the Mayor for the term now testignated by law.

All moneys drawn from the city, was presented.

designated by law.

All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be apon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Anditor, and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. William M. Tweed.

The new Charter declares that there shall be a department of public works, the head or chief efficer of which shall be called "Commissioner of Public Works," who shall be appointed by the Mayor and hold office for four years, and who snall rescive a onlary equal to that now or lately designated by statute or ordinance to the Street Commissioner. Whenever the words chief engineer of the Craton Aqueduct Board, or president of the Croton Aq Veduct Board, or street commissioner shall eccur 'o any existing law, ordinance, resolution, compact of decument it shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid commissioner of public works, and wherever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation the words street department or Croton Aquednet Board shall occur it shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works" and the commissioner thereof, Within fre days

ter the printing of this act the terms of omce of the Street Commissioner of the city of New York, at the President Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner and the Chief Engineer of the Croton queduct Department of the city of New York shall do, and the said offices respectively shall be abolhed. The bureaus, offices and positions now under the Street Department or Croton Aqueduct Department of Croton Aqueduct Department ment respectively, are hereby transferred to the "Department of Public Works," together with all their papers, books, documents, property and public effects, and with the like sutbority and compensation, and the terms of office of the several persons now holding office or position or employment under said Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments shall be terminated within five days from the passage of this act.

The said department shall have cognizance and

control:— (of all structures and property connected, with the supply and distribution of Croton water, 2. Of the collection of the revenues arrying from the sale or use of the Croton water.

3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, gattering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues.

4. Of the repairing and construction of public roads.

oads.
5. Of the care of public buildings.
6. of the filling up of sunken lots.
7. Of public sewers and drainage.
8. Of street vaults.

8. Of street valits.
9. Of paving, repairing and repairing streets and Reeping the same clean.
10. Of digging and constructing wells.
BURRANS OF THE DEPAIRMENT.
There shall be the following bureans in the Depairment of Public Works:—

1. A bureau for laying water pipes and the construction and repair of sewers, wells and hydrants, paving and repairing streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Purveyor."

chief officer of which shall be called "water unveyor."

2. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived
from the sale and use of water; the chief officer of
which shall be called "water Register."

3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of
Croton water; the chief officer of which shall be
called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct,"
with power to appoint and remove at pleasure
and detail a staff of ansistant engineers. He and they
must be civil engineers of at least ten years'
experience. The commissioner may delegate to this
bureau any power and duty now conferred by law or
ordinance on the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

duct Board.

4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streats; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

5. A bureau of lamps and gas; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."

which shail be called "Superintendent of Lange Gas."

6. A bureau of streets and roads; the chief officer of which shail be called "Superintendent of Streets."

7. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies," and shall be a practical builder.

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments; the chief officer of which shall be called "Collector of Assessments" and his assistants "deputy collectors."

# DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Peter B. Sweeny, Robert J. Dillon. Heary Hilton, Andrew H. Green

Thomas C. Fields. Charter, shall control and manage all public parks and public places above Canal street which are of the reality of the city of New York.

This department shall be under the charge of a board, to consist of five members, who shall be ap-

board, to consist of five members, who shall be ap-pointed by the Mayor, and shall respectively hold office for terms of five years.

All provisions of law which provide for the main-tenance and government of the Central Park, or grant powers and devolve duties upon, or award allowance for carriage hire to, the Commissioners of the Cen-tral Park, or provide salary to the Comptroller of said Park, shall apply to the Department of Parks hereby established and to the Commissioners and Comptroller thereof respectively.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT. Joseph S. Bosworth,

Henry Smith,

Benjamin F. Maulerre.

The new charter provides that the department of colice shall consist of a board of police composed of four commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. The commissioners shall be first appointed for respective terms of eight, seven, six and five years. For vacancles occurring or for terms succeeding expiration of office the term of office to each commissioner shall be eight years. Each member of the board of police shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated to the Recorder of the city of New York,
The old Police Board is thus disposed of by the

Charter. The City of New York is hereby excepted

Charter. The City of New York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutos and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed.

Section seventy-six furthermore says that upon active to the Board of Metropolitan Police by the commissioners first appointed under this act of their appointment and qualification the powers and duties of the said Board of Metropolitan Police and of the officers of the said Board (except as herein provided) shall cease and se no longer operative of the officers of the said Board (except as herein provided) shall cease and se no longer operative within the city and county of New York. All powers and duties of the Board of Metropolitan Police and of the members of the Metropolitan Police force heretofore exercised according to law, and all the provisions of law which related to the police of the Metropolitan Police district, so far as they are not respectively in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby devolved upon the Police Department herein created, and upon the police force hereby estab ished, and shall be extended and applied to the Police Department created by this act.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

William Hitchman, Alexander Shaler, James Galway, James S. Hennessy, John J. Blair.

The Charter says the Fire Department shall have for its head a board, to consist of five persons, to be known as "Pire Commissioners of the city of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years respectively, and each of said commissioners shall receive an aunual salary of

commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000.

There shall be in this department two bureaus. The chief officer of the first bureau shall be called the Chief Engineer. The chief officer of the other bureau shall be called inspector of Fire Apparatus. The bureau at the head of which shall be the inspector of Fire Apparatus is charged with the fire bepartment except such as are performed by the Chief Engineer and the assistant engineers.

The old fire commissioners are disposed of as follows:—The city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an actentitied an act to create a Metropolitan Fire district and establish a Fire Department therein, passed Marci 30, 1863, and the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed.

(Subject to confirmation by Board of Aldermen.) Walter W. Price, John H. Williams,

FECISE DEPARTMENT.

Martin Nachtmane HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Stephen Smith, M. D.,

Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D., Magaus Gross, John Mullaly.

The provisions of the new Charter are that the Health Department shall consist of the Police Commissioners of the city of New York, the Health Officer of the port and also four officers, to be called "Commissioners of Health of the city of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, two of whom must have been practising physicians in said city for a period of five years preceding their appointment. Said four commissioners of health shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 cach. These several officers shall together constitute a board, which shall be the head of the

Health Department.
There shall be four bureaus in this department. Health Department.

There chall be four bureaus in this department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the City Samtary Inspector, and he shall be a practising physician of at least ten years in the city of New York. There shall be another bureau to be called the 'Samitary Permit Bureau,' There shall be another bureau to be called the 'Samitary Permit Bureau,' There shall be another bureau shall be called the 'Register of Records,' And in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, maintage and death, and all inquisitions of coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligone or mainteous migray) which shall occur or be taken within the city of New York.

The old health Board goes out under the following provision:—The city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to create a Keiropolitan Samitary District and Kand of Health therein for the preservation of life and health and to prevent spread of disease," passed February 26, 1886, and of the acus amendatory typical and any sections of statutes and pro-

risions of law which created said district are heren's

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Wilson G. Zant, William Wood, John T. Agnew, Hagh Smith,

Richard M. Henry. The ninety-ainth section of the new Charter says unat there shall be a Department of Docks, the need of which shall be a board consisting of five persons residing in the city of Few York, to be apppointed by the Mayor, who shall hold office for the term of two years, and shall nowages and powers and shall nowages. five years, and shall possess such powers and per-form such duties and receive such compensation as shall be established and defined by the Commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York, and who may, in the performance of such duties, expend annually for the repair or reconstruction of the wharves, piers and slips of said city, not more than \$360,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

> James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennau,

Alexander Frear.
The new Charter says:—The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a board of five persons, which board shall possess all the powers and dis-charge all the duties now conferred upon such de-partment by special laws and by provisions of chappartment by special laws and by provisions of chap-ter 510 of the laws of 1850, and acts and parts of ac-amendatory thereto, except as the same are modi-fied or repealed by the provisions of this act. The said Commissioners herein provided for shall be ap-pointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years re-spectively, and each of said Commissioners shall re-ceive the salary now designated to such office.

### DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

James M. Macgregor. There shall be a department, says section ninetyeven of the new Charter, called the "Department of Buildings," the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Buildings," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years. Any vacancy shall be filled by a similiar appointment for a like term. The powers and duties of said department, its officers and employés and subordinates shall continue as now authorized by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act), in relation to the Superintendent of Buildings.

# SKETCHES OF THE APPOINTEES.

City Chamberlain. JOHN J. BRADLEY.

Mr. Bradley was the only Senator in the State Legislature who supported Mr. Tweed through thick and thin during the recent quarrel between the metropolitan democratic factions. He has been appointed to flil the office of City Chamberlain, vacated by Mr. Sweeny. Mr. Bradley was born in this city in March, 1831, and was educated at the Grammar School of Columbia College. He entered into business School of Columbia College. He entered into business as clerk in an importing house, and subsequently opened a livery stable, in the business of which he is still engaged. In 1855 he was elected a Councilman, in 1857 an Alderman, and in 1862 and 1863 served his first term in the State Senate. During 1866 Governor Hoffman, then Mayor, appointed him President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, but the incumbent claiming to hold over under legislative coactment Mr. Bradiey declined to contest for the position. In 1867 he was sent to the State Senate for the second time, and last year was chosen for a third term, beating Rafus F. Andrews (republican) and Richard O'Brien (democratic Union). He is regarded by leaders of the democratic party in this city as one of the ablest of the younger members, and possesses much influence with them.

#### Department of Public Works. WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Mr. Tweed is so well known to our readers as the commander-in-chief of the Tammany democracy that any further reference to him than the mere announcement of his appointment to the respon-sible office of Commissioner of Public Works seems almost unnecessary. He was born in this city on the 5th day of April, 1823; was educated at the University of New York, from whence he was graduated, and after studying law was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon a successful professional career, and engaging in politics soon became prominent. As a member of the famous American Engine Company he was also conspicuous. His first office was that of Alderman of the Seventh ward, to which he was elected in 1851, in November of the year following he was elected a Representative of the thirty-third Congress, beating Joe Hoxie, While in the House he supported the Nebraska bill. Mr. Tweed sansequently served as School Commissioner of the Seventh ward (1856-57). In 1858 he was elected a Supervisor of New York county—a position he has held ever since. In 1862 he became Deputy Street Commissioner, from which office he was removed a few days ago by Mr. McLaan. At the same time he became chairman of the Tammany Genéral Committee, and on the resignation of Governor Hoffman, was chosen Grand Sachem of Tammany. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1869 was re-elected, receiving on both occasions an overwhelming majority of the votes polied. As a to the bar. He at once entered upon a sucsoo was re-elected, receiving on both occasions an overwhelming majority of the votes polled. As a senator Mr. Tweed has wielded and still wields considerable influence, and in this city possesses, probably, more political power than any other man, excepting Mr. Sweeny. The desperate effort to overthrow him made by the Morrissey-O'Brien faction and his signal victory over his enemies are things of too recent occurrence to require reference to.

PETER B. SWERNY.
Peter B. Sweeny, late City Chamberlain, from which office he voluntarily retired, is the President of the new Board. Mr. Sweeny's political life and antecorents are too well known to need any lengthy comment in these brief notices. As City Chamberlain he saved to the taxpayers nearly a half million dollars in declining to accept the interest on the city funds lodged by him the interest on the city fruids lodged by him in the bank of deposit. He is better known perhaps as the great Tammany chieftain and state maker—the Warwick of official place, whose word made and unmade men. In the great charter fight Mr. Seewney was so disgusted with the opposition of some of those whom he had created and clothed with the power to annoy that he at once resolved to retire from political life. He was a necessity, however, to the continuance of democratic supremacy in city and State, and on the defeat of the young democracy he was earnestly entreated to resume the sceptre of rule. Lake another Casar on the Lupercal he then refused to resume the sway of the party, but ultimately yielded, taking an office, which removed him from thesprominent position he held as City Chamberian and ostensibly from the leadership of the party, and accepting that of president of the Contral Park Commission. Mr. Sweeny's induence has been too long felt, however, to permit his addication of the role of office maker, and in whatever position he occupies he will still continue to hold the rems of power. His education, reading and tastes, apart from his political affinities, especially fit him for the new office to which he has been appointed.

another new member of the Park Commission, is one of the most prominent and best known of our citizens. He was some years ago Counsel to the Corporation, and took a most active part in the movement first originated for acquiring the land now enclosed and known as the Park. No bet-ter selection could possibly be made, and the ap-pointment of Mr. Dilion to a Board which exercises so great an influence in providing the means of re-creation and health for our citizens reflects great credit for the discrimination of our chief magis-trate.

EV-HIDGE HILTON

is also a newly appointed member of the Board. He served a judicial term on the bench of the Common Pleas, and subsequently became professional law adviser and partner in the great dry goods firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Mr. Hilton, as a man of taste and refinement, will not be behind his fellows in the embelishment of the great Park and whatever other grounds may be acquired for the public enjoyment.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

This gentleman, who is now appointed to the position of member of the Department of Parks, is well known as the Comptroller, and so far as practical work is concerned, the active mind of the old Central Park Commission. Mr. Green is a republican in politics and a lawyer by profession, having been for some years a partner of Samuel J. Tiden, and his administration of affairs in the Park and its improvement has been marked by the most signal approval, both of public officials and the people. Mr. Green was some years since a School Trustee and subsequently an Alderman from the Pourtcenth ward and a member of the Board of Education. sition of member of the Department of Parks, is

THOMAS C. FIELDS, appointed by the Mayor one of the Park Commissioners, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1825, was educated at Delaware Academy, in Delaware county, and is a lawyer by profession. He removed to this city many years ago and entered into

was elected a memoer of the Assembly and in 1884 a State Senator. The following year he was defeated for the last named position. In 1868 he was chosen a memoer of the Assembly and was re-ciocted last year. During the rebellion Mr. Fields was a releaser of the last present one of the leading members of the Tammany organization and possesses

The Policy Department.

is too el known as a democratic politician to require an extended notice. He was appointed by the law of 1864, was previously a judge of the Supreme Court and stands high in the confidence of the Board. He was reappointed on the Board during the present session of the Legislature. He is now filling his second term as president of that Board. As a legal authority in the Boards of Police, Excise and Health he is looked up to, and fills the office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

The second on the list of the appointees to the new Police Department is Henry Smith, a prominent republican of the First ward. Mr. Smith is one of the most active business and official men in the city, and has for many years been prominently connected with the shipping interests of the port. He is pres-ident of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, one of the directors of the People's Line of Steamboats on the Hudson, a director of the New Haven Railroad Company, a president of one of the tugboat associations and the owner individually of several private tugboats, collector of assessments, a member for two terms of the Board of Supervisors, his right to hold office for the second time being now in hitigation, however, by reason of the fact that he was at the time of his election a police commissioner, and he was also ex officio, as a member of the dopolice commission, a member of the Boards of Health and Excise. Not the least interesting feature of Mr. Smith's history is the fact that he manages to find time to attend punctually to all these manifold duties, besides numerous orders "we wot not of," and is one of the most gental and hospitable members of the Americus Club, which body made him the recipient of an elegant service of sliver, valued at \$2,500, as a mark of appreciation of his many admirable qualities.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN

MATTEEW T. BRENNAN retains his position on the Police Board. He was born in this city in 1822, and received a fair education. As a young man he served through several years as an active member of the Fire Department. He subsequently became a captain of police under He subsequently became a captain of police under the old department, which position he held until elected to the bench. As a judge he performed his official duties to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1862 he was noministed by Tammany and Mozart for the office of Comptroller of the city, and was elected, serving out the term. In 1868 the democratic major-ity in the Legislature elected him a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, a position he still holds. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.

Benjamin F. Manierre was for many years a pro minent politician of the Eighteenth ward, and dur-ing the early part of the war held a seat as State Senator and Assemblyman for several terms from Senator and Assemblyman for several terms from this city. During the draft riots of 1863 Mr. Manierre was one of the special objects of the turbulent spirits that made the metropoise a pandemonium, and his property was vengefully threatened with the inoendiary torch. On February 18, 1863, he was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners under the old charter, and now, upon the supersedure of that body by the new charter creating the Police Department, he is appointed by Mayor Hall a member of the new Board. He was exopicio as Police Commissioner a member of the now defunct Board of Excise.

# The Fire Department.

WILLIAM BITCHMAN, at present Speaker of the State Assembly and appointed a commissioner of the Fire Department, is a native of this city, and was born November 18, 1830. He received a good education, and entered into business as a clerk. In 1859 he was elected School Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, and in 1862 Commissioner of the same ward. Two years later he was chosen Commissioner for the Seventh District, and in 1867 was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for the Eighth Senatorial District. In 1868 he served as a member of the Assembly, of which he was elected Speaker. He was re-elected and served last year, and is at present serving his third term as Assemblyman and second as Speaker. JOHN J.-BLAIR.

Legialature, and is now one of the Commissioners of the Fire Department. He was born in this city, received a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the var. In 1856 he was appointed lieutenant of police, a position he filled with energy. During the war he served as an engineer in the Marine corps. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was re-elected last year by a greatly increased majority. ALEXANDER SHALER.

President of the late Board of Fire Commissioners and a Commissioner of the new Board, is well known to the citizens of New York. He is a republican, and has been for some years prominent in politics.
During the rebellion he served with distinction, obtaining the rank of brigadier general for skill and gallantry. General Shaler was appointed a Fire Commissioner by Governor Fenton and was elected President of the Board by his associates. JAMES T. HENNESSY.

member of the new Board of Fire Commission ers, is President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, in Chambers street, and was at one time prominently connected with the old Volunteer Fire Department. to the efficiency of which he materially contributed.

Mr. Hennessy has been identified with every movement for years past tending to the preservation of the city from fires, and his experience in the old department will make his services in the new of great value.

Mr. Galway, the fifth member of the new Fire De parlment, is a gentleman well known as an energetic accession to the field of local politics, and suc-ceeded the late Joshua G. Abbe as a member of the old Board of Fire Commissioners.

#### The Excise Department. WALTER W. PRICE.

This member of the Excise Board is a prominent citizen of the Ninth ward, and a couple of years ago was a candidate for Member of Congress from his district. He was one of the most extensive and suc cessful brewers in the city, and is consequently cessful brewers in the city, and is consequently closely identified with the liquor interest. This latter fact alone proves how strong the desire is on the part of the municipal leaders to subserve the interests of that large class of our citizens who deal in liquor, and to give them a chance of being fairly represented and protected in their rights. Mr. Price, we believe, has retired from active business, but devoctes time and attention to the interests of that large class of our citizens through whom he has acquired the independence he now enjoys.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,

another member of the Excise Department, was an earnest advocate of the liquor interest in the Assem bly, of which body he was a member. He, like Mr. Price, was formerly engaged in the brewery business, and, like him, is possessed of independent means, and of a desire to aid his former patrous. MARTIN NACHTMAN,

one of the new Commissioners of the Board of Excise, is a member of the present Legislature. He is a native or Roltenback, Eavaria, where he was born in 1836. When fifteen years of age be came to this country and entered the establishment of Harper & Brothers, where he is still employed as an Adams press printer. In 1863 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, and was releiected last year.

### The Health Department. STEPHEN SMITH. M. D.

Dr. Stephen Smith is one of the present republican commissioners. He is a physician of standing, a thorough scholar and an able sonitarion. Some of the most able papers that emanated from the Sanitary Committee, of which he is chairman, are the products of his brain and pen. Indeed he is considered the ablest sanitarian in the retiring board. GIOVANNI CECCARINI, M. D.

Dr. Ceccarini, also appointed to the Health Departnent, is a native of Italy and ranks among the leading men of the medical profession. He has been for nany years a resident of this city, and is distinguished as a gentleman of rare culture and taste, and as a medical and surgical authority stands very high in medical literature. MAGNUS CROSS

Magnus Gross, third on the roll of the new Health Department, is a German by birth and education, and has for some years been a prominent member of the Tammany democracy. For apward of a year he has represented his ward in the Tammany General Committee. He was also recently appointed to the Board of Education, and in that body, as also in his private canacity as editor of the New Yorker Staats Zettung, he has been prominent for his earchest but unsuccessful advocacy of the introduction of the German kanguage as a branch of instruction in the public schools.

JOHN MULLALY.

The fourth and last member of the newly con-

stituted Health Department, John Mullaly, is an frishman by birth, and was for some years an attache of the HERALD. In this capacity he reported the progress of the laying of the original Atlantic cable in 1868, and his book, subsequently published, posities as an active democrat. From 1867 to 1860 he served as Public Administrator of the metropolis; was subsequently appointed one of the Central Park Commissioners and Corporation Attorney, both of walch positions he still boids. In 1862 Mr. Fields lisher of the Active political Record, which publications are still boids.

tion he dill continues. On the 19th of August, 1884, Mr. dillaly was arrested on a warrant issued by the miles and states court, charging him with the publication of seditions and treasonable articles, but after an examination of several days the complaint was dismissed by United States Commissioner Betts.

Department of Docks WILSON G. HUNT.

This gentleman, who has been placed at the head of the Department of Docks, is one of the best known citizens of New York. He was born at Hightstown, nouth county, New Jersey, in 1805, his father being a small farmer at that place. Mr. Hunt re-ceived as good an elucation as the means of his parents would admit. He remained on the farm of his father until eighteen years of age, when he moved to this city and entered into business as cierk in a dry goods house. At the end of three years he opened a store on Canal street on his own account, but, after siruggling for some years, failed, and was compelled to compromise with his creditors. He then went to Baltimore, where he was successful. Returning to New York in 1834, Mr. Hunt entered into the cloth business in the store at the corner of Pearl and Chatham sireets. He prospered exceedingly, and after he had been firmly established he sent for his old creditors and paid them every dollar of his indebtedness, with interest, although he had been legally freed from all obligations to them. As a testimonial of this rare act of housety they gave him a dinner, at which he was presented, in their names, with a splendid service of silver. Mr. Hunt remained in the cloth business for twenty years, when he retired, having amassed a handsome fortune. Several years ago he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Emigration—a position he held with unswerving integrity and marked success. A few months ago he was appointed by Governor Hofman one of the Commissioners of Quarantiae and was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate. This office Mr. Hunt now holds, we need hardly say, to the general satisfaction of the Quarantiae and of age, woen he moved to this

s member of the new Board of Docks, is one of the oldest and most successful merchants of this city. No man is better known in the Chamber of Commerce and wherever merchants most do congregate. His specialty and the business in which he acquire his present ample fortune was the tobacco trade, from which, however, he has been retired for some years. Perhaps no man commands a larger share of the public confidence, nobly and worthily acquired, than Mr. Agnew. His identification with the best interests of the city and the commerce of the port admirably fits him for the position of trust to which he has been appointed. HUGH SMITH,

another member of the Board of Docks, is ex-Deputy Chamberlain, Mr. Smith, like his chief, Mr. Sweeny voluntarily retired, but Mayor Hall, recognizing his special fitness as a successor in the post of City Chamberiain, offered him the place, which he, how Chamberiam, offered him the place, which he, however, declined. Air. Smith is perhaps one of the most popular yet unobtrusive men who has for some time past been wielding political power. It could not be said of him, as a relation to his chief, Mr. Sweeney, that he was "the power hehind the throne." But he was a power in council, whose sagacity and judgment in making the political siate, and selecting the right-men for the right place, was always accepted with deference and confidence. Mr. Smyth's interest in and his just appreciation of the necessities of the city and port particularly fit him for the office to which our discriminating Chief Magistrate has appointed him.

WILLIAM WOOD. WILLIAM WOOD,

lately of the firm of Dennistoun & Wood, has large business experience, is conversant with the wants of the city in the way of dock accommodations and improvements, is a well-known business man, possessing great capacity for the understand-ing and transaction of public affairs, and peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the important trust com-mitted to him. He will prove a most desirable acquisition to the Board of which he he is to form a

RICHARD M. HENRY.

another member of the Board is a lawyer of most

respectable standing in his profession and a mem-ber of the Citizens' Association, who has so long sedulously labored to inaugurate a reform in our city government, and to reduce the expenses press-ing so heavily on the taxpayers. Mr. Henry is the author of most of the reports presented to the Leg-islature by the Citizeus' Association in relation to proposed reforms in the city government. No better selection could have been made in this department of municipal supervision, as Mr. Henry may be con-sidered an expert on all questions relating to docks and wharves.

Department of Public Charities and Cor-JAMES B. NICHOLSON.
First on the list of appointments, or rather reap-

pointments, of this Board is James B. Nicholson, who was for many years prominent in mercantile circles in this city. His first appearance in any important public office was about ten years since as a member of the Board of Governors of the Ainstonse, after which he became a member of the Board of Public Charities and Correction, and has now been reappointed under the new organization. His record as a public man has been unostentations, faithful and without blemish. JAMES BOWEN,

also a member of the old Board as well as an appointee to the new, is a retired merchant, and was once a prominent whig, on which ticket he held a seat in Congress for one term. TRAAC RELL.

third on the list of reappointments to this Board, was for many years largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and is well known to the large body of our citizens as an honorable and upright gentleman, of good business capacity and sterling integrity. OWEN W. BRENNAN,

brother of Police Commissioner M. T. Brennan, is one of the "solid" men of the community and of large capacity. He is a republican in political profession and has served several terms as Alderman and in other local official positions. He has been identified with the old Board of Charities and Correction for some seven years, and is one of the leading oracles of the Americus Club during the ruralizing season at Indian Harbor. ALEXANDER FREAR.

This gentieman is the only new appointee of the new Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Hs is a native of Poughkeepsie, where he was born in 1820. While a young man he came to this city and entered into business, his present occupation being that of a broker. In 1858 he was elected Councilman for the Seventh district and Alderman for the Eleventh district in 1860-1. Mr. Frear entered the State Assembly in 1860, and has been reclected every successive year. It will be remembered that he introduced the new Charter which passed and which is now known as the "Prear Charter."

### Department of Buildings. JAMES M. M'GREGOR

Mr. McGregor, the presiding genius of this newly created department, will be readily recognized as the former head of the Eureau for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings. His previous experience in spection of Eudidings. His previous experience in this capacity would seem to be a fitting reason for his appointment to his present position, and it needs no argument to convince any one of the importance of the office, involving as it does responsibility for the security and proper construction of millions of dollars worth of property and the consequent safety of many lives. Mr. McGregor is himself a practical builder, and his most prominent public record was as a colonel of a volunteer regiment of cavalry (one of the Scott Life Guard recruits), and his subsequent rank as a brigader general commanding a brigade under General Summer in the Second army corps, during the hate rebellion.

# THE HILDISE BUND.

Final Organization of the Society-The Charter-Heavy Debates.

The delegates of the Hildiso Bund had a meet ing yesterday afternoon, which was pro-tracted until late in the evening. The object was the final organization of the society. Unfortunately, however, this was but partially accomplished, there being such a diversity of opinion and such firm determination to resist that it was thought expedient to adjourn. Among the officers elected were Mr. John H. Biehling, prestdent; Mr. William Holdsmann, first vice president; Mr. Duerschiedt, second vice president, and Mr. Despie, taird vice president. 1. Amuel was re-

Despie, third vice president. I. Annuel was reelected recording secretary; Mr. B. M. Zehden, corresponding secretary, and Mr. Rudolph Kieson,
financial secretary.

Quite a debate sprang up on the election of a
treasurer, it being intimated that the man who is to
be chosen was bound to give security to the extent
of \$3,000. The choice fell upon Mr. Theobaid
Fronwein, President of the New Amsterdam Savings
Bank. Buring the vote there was a great hubbub.
The opponent of the successful candidate had
but eleven votes, and while his name was
called by the tellers, the meeting began to count
"five," "six." "seven," and the chairman hammered and cried, "We are not boys." One member moved to have a police committee appointed,
but this did not pass. When the vote for treasurer
was finally announced, and Mr. Frohwein was declared elected, there was general rejoicing and all
seemed to be satisfied.

The great debate was on the proposition to go into
the election for the board of trustees. It was insisted by some that the charter, in which the corporation are named as trustees, had precluded the
society from electing any other persons in the place
of those so named. Messrs. Bucasweler,
Petersen. Ruebner, Schmidt, Zehnter, Schoen,
heidforann and others took an active part in this

debate, and finally, without action, the majourned. For the first sime since the org of the society there were present represent branches in Connecticut, New Jerney, Deir Pennsylvania.

# NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, cor-

1869, 1870, 1868, 1870, 1868, 1870, 3A. M. 40 53 3P. M. 54 6Z 6A. M. 40 50 6P. M. 51 6A. M. 45 61 9P. M. 49 567 12 M. 50 62 12 P. M. 45 52 Average temperature yesterday. 45 52 Average temperature for corresponding date 1ast year. 4715

The body of a drowned man, about forty years old, black hair and whiskers, dressed in black coat and pants, was found yesterday in the sewer foot of Desbrosses street.

At a meeting of which Mr. William L. Wiley was chairman, held at the Bloomingdale Exchange, 105th street and Ninth avenue, on Saturday night, resolutions in praise of the charter and in word-worship of the fiaming son of the democracy, Mr. William M. Tweed, were passed amid the usual enthusiasm.

Yesterday officer Irving, of the Twenty-first pre cinct, arrested Louis Appell, Reeper of a lager beer saloon, No. 674 Third avenue, for throwing out Thomas Sievin, of No. 688 Third avenue, who received a severe scalp wound in falling to the side walk.

of the Police Board to day Superintendent Kenned will tender his resignation and Captain John Jours dan be appointed to the vacated office. It is rumored that Mr. Bosworth will accept the nomination for the Court of Common Pleas and spving and give was for a democratic Commissioner in the Police Board. James Hennessy and John Alexander were yester

day brought before Justice Ledwith, enarged by John Miller, of No. 250 East Sixteenth street, with robbery and assault. At three o'clock on Sunday morning Miller was passing the corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, when, he says, detendants seized him by the throat from behind, garrotting and beating him severely. The robbers only found three dollars upon his person. Upon examination they were held to bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Des partment for the week ending April-9, 1670, shows period:—Barometer—Mean, 29.852 Inches; maximum, at nine A. M. April 9, 39.128; minimum, at four A. M. April 5, 23.440; range, .638. Thermometer—Mean, 44.1 degrees; maximum, at four P. M. April 9, 66.5; minimum, at six P. M. April 4, 33.6; range, 33. Rain fell April 3, 4, 5 and 6, having a total duration of 45 hours and 30 minutes. Total depth of water for the week, 1,69 inches. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,613 miles.

An inquest was held yesterday at the German Hose pital, Seventy-seventh street and Policy Coroner Flynn on the body Caristian Fachel, a patient who committed suicide by hanging himself to the supply pipe of the water tank in the outhouse by means of a cord. Deceased had been but two days in the hosbital, and was suifering from kidner disease. According to the testimony of Dr. Rieder, house physician of the hospital, deceased exhibited no symptoms of insanty. Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of Germany.

# MAN STABBED IN FORTY-SEVENTH STREET. Yesterday George Ellinger and George Gager, tripe butchers, had an attercation in their shop, No. 609 West Forty-seventh street. Ellinger drew a large

burcher's knife and buried it three inches in the

back of Gager. The knife struck the back bone or a murder would have undoubtedly been committed. The wounded man, who, it is believed will recover, was sent to Believe Hospital, and Ellinger was locked up at the West Forty sevential street station house. MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Hamburg mail steamship Allemannia will

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-wil be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

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side always benefitted, thus curing lumbago in a few hours,

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most eminent medical practitioners.

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